BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month	$10 00
" 3 months	20 00
" 6 months	40 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	10 00
" 6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1865 NO. 76

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $6 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

MONDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

A bill to increase the capital stock of the Monatee Manufacturing Company passed its 3rd reading.

The following bills and resolutions passed their several readings:

A bill to provide for the draining of swamp lands; a bill to authorize the magistrates of Alamance to levy a tax for the support of soldiers' families; a resolution in favor of J. M. Towles; a bill in favor of Wm. Haymore, sheriff of Surry; a bill in favor of E. D. Davis, sheriff of Jackson; a bill to incorporate the Conservative Publishing Company.

A bill to exempt from Home Guard duty the commissioners and police of the city of Raleigh, was rejected.

Mr. Stubbs, introduced a bill to give jurisdiction to the Superior Court of Wilson to try persons from counties within the enemy's lines charged with crime. Passed its several readings.

Mr. Hall introduced resolutions mentioned in the report of the afternoon session. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill concerning the Home Guard organization—Passed its several readings. [It exempts one editor and the necessary compositors and employees of all newspapers, also school teachers from Home Guard duty.]

A resolution to send home negroes employed in working on fortifications at or near Wilmington passed its several readings. Also a bill to provide for another policeman for the town of Kinston. Also a resolution to correct a mistake in a resolution in favor of the sheriff of Davie county. Also a bill to enlarge the corporate powers of Yadkin College. Also a bill to amend the charter of the Pittsboro' and Haywood Plankroad Company.

Senate adjourned to 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, 7 o'clock, A. M.

Mr Fowle presided in the absence of the Speaker.

The House concurred in an amendment proposed by the Senate, to the bill to amend an act, entitled an act to promote the efficiency of the Home Guard Organization.

The following engrossed bills and resolution passed their several readings under a suspension of the rules, viz: a bill to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury; a bill to give jurisdiction to the Superior Court of Wilson county, and resolutions to raise a joint committee to investigate abuses by Railroad companies of their chartered privileges, etc.

Mr Benbury offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Messrs R S Tucker, principal, and Jno A Stanly, Assistant Clerks of this House, are hereby tendered the thanks of this House for the faithful discharge of their duties.

Mr Benbury also introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Hon R S Donnell is entitled to, and is hereby tendered the thanks of the House of Commons for the able, dignified and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker during the sessions of this Legislature.

In support of this Mr Grissom said:

I cannot in justice to my feelings, permit this opportunity to pass without bearing testimony to what I honestly and conscientiously believe to be the extraordinary claims of the highly meritorious incumbent of the Speakership of this House of Commons.

Without attempting what is perhaps not practicable, a discrimination in favor of the importance of any one of our public stations or our peculiar obligations to any one of our public functionaries. I can say without doing violence to the truth, that with but few exceptions, *none* is of more consequence to the public interest than a Speakership to the General Assembly, and *none* more deserving of esteem and confidence for public virtues and substantial attainments than the able and distinguished gentleman who has presided over the deliberations of this House with so much ability and satisfaction.

This is the *popular* branch of one of the co ordinate departments of the government—here the popular *will* upon all subjects of public policy is supposed to be well understood and faithfully reflected.

And upon the order, conduct and management of its deliberations, depend to a great extent that successful and proper legislation which promotes the honor, the interest and the glory of North Carolina.

The present incumbent was chosen to fill this important position, in a highly complimentary manner more than two years ago, at a time of extraordinary political interest and peril. The State and the country were in a crises that no period of their previous history of any part of the American continent had witnessed—overwhelmed by the clash of resounding arms and convulsed by political upheavings unparalleled in point of fierceness and magnitude in ancient or modern times.

Extraordinary emergencies might well be supposed to require extraordinary efforts, and extraordinary qualifications to meet and equal them. And as if to make the occasion still more embarrassing, in the general metamorphosis of affairs, new parties sprang into existence and found their representatives upon this floor, whose inexperience in parliamentory and legislative usages afforded no additional ease to the duties of the Speaker's chair. He brought to their discharge, however, firmness with *forbearance*, promptness with *deliberation*, fidelity with *impartiality* and ability with *tolerance*. During all that eventful period, down to the present moment the responsible duties of a legislator have not been of easy performance.

To give proper aid, strength and support to the general government in its various claims in the exercise of its jurisdiction and to protect, cherish and maintain intact the landmarks of civil freedom and States Rights, as conferred on the one hand and reserved on the other by that instrument which we have sworn to regard is a legislative responsibility of no ordinary moment. And he is fortunate who can leave these Halls with a consciousness of having *performed* it, with satisfaction to himself and advantage to his country and fidelity to his constituents.

Amidst all the conflicting views upon policy or principle among ourselves, there has been no difference of opinion as to the promptness and ability and impartiality with which the duties of the Speakership have been performed. All must concede that the present incumbent has added fresh laurels to a well earned reputation through an honorable public career that will long be cherished as the pride of his friends, and the inheritance of the country. The present House of Commons can congratulate itself with having vied with all *predecessors* in a prompt dispatch of business and a clear calendar.

In conclusion, Mr. Grissom hoped that in May the Legislature would re-assemble under happier—brighter auspices—that ere that time the sword might be changed into the plough share, and the spear into the pruning-hook: and that the war-worn soldier might return to enjoy the sweets of domestic life once more beneath his own vine and fig-tree.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and at 9, A. M. the House adjourned.

[The Reporter would acknowledge cordially, the uniform urbanity of Messrs. Tucker and Stanly, Clerks of the House. They afforded him much aid—enabling him to supply deficiencies or correct inaccuracies in his daily reports, which frequent access to the calendar or the Journal alone could preclude. The courtesy, fidelity and dispatch with which these gentlemen discharged the onerous duties devolved upon them, has been, in part, rewarded by the vote of thanks recorded in the latest proceedings of the House. The Reporter now introduces a resolution of like purport, which requires but one reading, and passes unanimously.]

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

PEACE.—The Local has not abated one particle of his hopes of an early peace. What does it signify that our State commissioners have returned from Richmond and accomplished nothing? No one of common sense ever expected any peace to come through them. And what does it signify that our Confederate commissioners have returned from Fortress Monroe without accomplishing anything? Do the first attempts at negotiation ever succeed? If so, it is only when one party is driven to greater extremities than either party is. *Our commissioners have fallen back to get a better start.* "Mark our prediction."

In 1861 the "Ball of War" was started, and it rolled on with irresistible force, crushing everything in its way. The people demanded war, and the people had war.

The people are now tired of war, and they demand peace—and *peace they will have.* "The Ball of Peace" has been started, and he who stands before it will be crushed, just as he who stood in the way of "The ball of war" would have been crushed in 1861.

THE RINGING OF BELLS.—Raleigh is almost as famous as any Mexican city for the ringing of bells; but yesterday morning the Capital bell rang out a joyous peal—the signal for the last meeting of the Legislature until the third Thursday in May.

The Legislature was tired of Raleigh, and Raleigh was tired of the Legislature—and they separate mutually satisfied; but we are of opinion that the members were very sleepy yesterday, for the bell rang both loud and long. We felt a sympathy for the man at the end of the bell rope. It is our opinion that but little harm has been done—and no good.

SERENADE.—The Local desires to return his single thanks for the excellent serenade on Monday night, provided it was intended for him—if for any other member or members of his family, he returns *two* thanks. Such visits are always appreciated, but on Monday night we lay low, for the jug was out, and the cake all gone. Better luck next time—perhaps.

GOLD.—We learn that brokers yesterday refused sixty-five for gold. We are glad of it. We want to see gold go up "a kiting," and other things in the same ratio. Who will ultimately get the worst of it? We shall see.

"GLOOMY DAY."—Yesterday.

TO ———.

Inconstant! oh, my God!
Inconstant! when a single thought of thee
Sends all my shivering blood
Back to my heart in thrills of ecstasy.

Inconstant! when to feel
That thou hast loved, will love me to the last,
Is joy enough to steal
All fear from life—the future and the past.

Inconstant! when to sleep
And dream that thou art near me is to learn
So much of Heaven I weep
Because the earth and morning must return.

Inconstant! oh, too true!
Turned from the blissful shelter of thy breast,
My tired heart flutters through
The changeful world a bird without a nest.

Inconstant! to the crowd
Through which I pass, as to the skies above
The fickle summer cloud,
But not to thee; and not to thee my love.

I may be false to all
On earth beside, and every tender tie
Which seems to hold in thrall
This weary life of mine, may be a lie.

But true as God's own truth
My steadfast heart turns to thee evermore,
And that sweet time of love
Whose golden tide beats such a barren shore.

God knows that I would give
All other joys, the sweetest and the best,
For one short hour to live
Close to thy heart, its comfort and its rest.

And when another's head
Sleeps on thy heart, if it should ever seem
To be mine own instead,
Oh! darling hold it closer for the dream.

But life is not all dark!
The sunlight goldens many a hidden slope;
The dove shall find its ark
Of peaceful refuge, and of patient hope.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. E. ASKEW & CO.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE JOHN W. MITCHELL a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of Granville County at the ensuing election in August next. Feb 2 d1w3*

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 30- RALEIGH, N. C.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec 30-d&w9t

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE MR. J. F. HUTCHINS as a candidate for re-election as County Trustee, at the approaching February Term of Wake County Court. Feb 3-dtd

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT L. E. RIGGAN as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next February Term for Wake County Court. If elected he pledges himself to to a faithful discharge of his duties. (Jan 27-d3tdw4t*)

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE-SESSION 1864.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J B Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr F M Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—(vacancy.)
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Hoggett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leath.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Necklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Cavidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S U Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Fawcett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—C T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—P B C Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W R Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Greene—H H Best.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Cotterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E B Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Parquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, J Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—E L Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Cahe.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2-d*

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them a [illegible]

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE PERIOD FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE Schedule of Prices to govern the Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr Mordecai, depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr W H Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion

Apples, dried, good, peeled per bush 28 lbs		$5 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds	7 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	50
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine: per pound,	8 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush 70 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	flue, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	"	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head.	800 00
House rent	per room per month	20 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2 240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1000 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	800 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	8 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	2 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 52
do	gross	1 40
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	56 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, per yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per buse of 50 lbs,	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	35 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 68 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	1 52
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire af two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	10 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	26 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	13 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	90 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	45 00
Hire of horse, per day	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressmen should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeal, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

W H JONES, Umpire.
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864-d3t

1865. Counting-House 1865 CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
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APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
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JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Col WM J CLARKE, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquartes on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj W W PIERCE, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W HINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

A Word to Business Men—Advertising.

We learn that some two or three business houses in the city give as an excuse for not advertising in the *Progress* that our charges are much higher, some say double that of the other papers. This is not so. By an agreement between Mr. Gorman, Mr. Neathery and the Editor of the *Progress*, uniform rates were some time since established for advertising and subscription, and in every case these rates have been religiously observed by us. If our cotemporaries have charged less than the rates agreed upon they have broken the obligation entered into with the others; and it was understood in the agreement that there was to be no deduction made from our advertised rates, in any case.—Eight lines or less, or the space occupied by eight lines of small type, constitutes a square in the *Progress* and *Conservative*, and ten lines in the *Confederate*; ten in the *Confederate* being about equal to eight in the other papers, on account of the difference in the width of the columns; and $5 is charged for every square for each and every time it goes in the paper.

We are perfectly willing that certain houses and persons should keep their advertisements out of the *Progress*, but we want no false impressions created to the injury of our business. If in any case it be found that we demand more than the uniform rates agreed on by the three papers we will forfeit the whole bill.

Our circulation is large, and the *Progress* is read by more persons than any other paper in the State, and a good many business men seem to be aware of the fact. And besides, we hardly think the patronage of one or two houses will make or break us.

Governor Vance's new military bill sleeps among the unfinished business of the late session. We are rather inclined to believe that the "Model Governor" had control of the majority of the Senate up to the fall of the speaker's hammer yesterday morning, but in most things the House was decidedly against him; some of his former leaders in that branch having gone so far, in our hearing, as to assert that they had cut loose from him, *personally, politically and socially*. We are rejoiced to see that these gentlemen, who were carried away by the "red string," last summer, and who stumped for him, are beginning to find out his true character. He has dragged himself down and will go out of office with scarcely a friend, but many of his former partisans, in the Legislature, are determined not to go down with him.

With a presumption and arrogance that could have proceeded from no one else, Vance, assisted by members of his staff, drew up a bill asking the power to consolidate the Home Guard, to take all commissions from officers of Home Guard and Militia, and to be allowed to send them out of the State at pleasure, and for an indefinite period. This bill was introduced in the House by a professed Conservative who still clings to "his Excellency's" robe, *and it got seven votes*. This was a smasher, and we have heard it said that the Governor went to the speaker of the Senate for consolation, remarking with much emotion, that he only had seven friends in the House.

But this was not enough. The same thing was brought up in the Senate, on Monday, and a powerful effort made by the partisans of the Executive to get it through, but as we said in the beginning, it sleeps among the unfinished business. And to such an extent have the eyes of members been opened that, had certain officers to be elected now, we hardly think they would consent to be pulled by the nose as they were during the first session. One by one, like terrapins falling from a log, they are leaving him and returning to the true fold, but as they have much to repent of we hardly think the high priests of our faith will be in a great hurry to take them in: we shall insist on a season of probation at least.

And so the Home Guard will not be sent out of the State at present, but they need not thank Gov. Vance for the privilege of staying at home.

It is thought that Grant has recently been reinforced by thirty thousand men from Thomas' army, and that as soon as the weather opens he will commence active operations against Petersburg and Richmond.

The Habeas Corpus Bill.

We learn from a gentleman of intelligence, who has just returned from Richmond, that the Joint Committee with whom the two Houses of Congress have been debating in secret session—(each House had a Bill) have died from the pressure from without, and now it is conceded that a majority cannot be had to suspend the writ. We are glad to know that members of Congress are begining to have some respect for the popular voice, and would suggest to them that it would be well to continue the reform so auspiciously begun.

The Charlotte *Democrat* copies the notice of the *British Press* relative to Col. Sinclair and Mr. Vestal, and adds:

"We are sorry that Mr. Sinclair has thought proper to act in that way. He formerly published a paper in Fayetteville, and is a Scotchman by birth. Mr. Vestal, we think is a northern man.

So far, we know of no native-born North Carolinian of any respectability, who has sneaked off to yankee-land with or without permission."

The *Democrat* is mistaken as to the nativity of Mr. Vestal: he is a North Carolinian by birth and has spent most of his life here, and has quite as much respectability as the Editor of the *Democrat* or any other original secessionist. Mr. Vestal's parents formerly resided in this State but moved to the North West several years since.

As to "respectability" of the parties we have nothing to say, but we know a number of Confederate officers who have voluntarily gone through the lines, and others who have sent members of their families through: the question of their "respectability" however, we leave to the *Democrat* and other "patriots and property holders."

The appointment of the four agents or commissioners, who lately visted this city, on the part of the North Carolina Legislature, has received very harsh notices from the Raleigh *Standard* and *Progress*. This will give the public at large a better assurance of the innocence of the mission than the fullest explanation could do. The appointment was made, however, in secret session, and the objects and results can only be legitimately disclosed by the authorities that created the commission.—*Sentinel*.

The organ of Mr. Davis is mistaken—no "harsh" notice has appeared in either paper mentioned concerning the commissioners sent to Richmond. The "authorites that created the commission" have refused to remove the seal of secrecy, because a majority of the present North Carolina Legislature are the willing instruments of Vance and Davis. But the people of North Carolina are fully aroused, and if ever again permitted to go to the ballot box they will try to select better men. We have no doubt of the "innocence" of the mission to Mr. Davis, for he has never been known to yield an opinion of his own.

PORTER'S REPORT OF THE EVACUATION OF FORT CASWELL AND OTHER WORKS.

The following is Admiral Porter's Report of the evacuation of Fort Caswell and other works near Wilmington. There were 83 guns found in them. He says:

We have found here, in each fort, an Armstrong gun, with the "broad arrow" on it, and the name "Sir William Armstrong" marked in full on the trunions. As the British government claims the exclusive right to use these guns, it would be interesting to know how they came into forts held by the Southern rebels. I find that immense quantities of provisions, stores and clothing have come through this port into rebeldom. I am almost afraid to mention the amount, but it is enough to supply over sixty thousand men. It is all English, and they have received the last cargo; no more will ever come this way.

We picked up a telegram from General Lee to his subordinate here, saying that if Forts Fisher and Caswell were not held, he would have to evacuate Richmond. He says most truly, and I should not be at all surprised if he left it at any moment.

We have plenty of force to hold this place against the whole Southern Confederacy. I have two hundred and fifty guns bearing on the narrow strip of land where our troops are heavily entrenched. There are vessels in the river and outside, and we only hope they will attempt to retake it.

Ten thousand men in Fort Fisher, with the guns of the squadron, would hold this place a long time.

We find this a better place to catch blockade runners than outside. I had the blockade runners' lights out last night, and was obliging enough to answer their signals, whether right or wrong we do not know. Two of them, the Stag and Charlotte, from Bermuda, loaded with arms, blankets, shoes, etc., came in and quietly anchored near the Malvern, and were taken possession of.

The stag was commanded by Richard H. Gale, a lieutenant in the rebel navy, and belonging to the rebel government. A number more are expected, and we will I hope, catch a portion of them. I entrusted this duty to Lieutenant Cushing, who performed it with his usual good luck and intelligence. These two are very fast vessels and valuable prizes. They threw a portion of their papers overboard immediately on finding they were trapped.

I enclose a list of guns captured by the navy since the surrender of Fort Fisher, and the names of the different works. This number, added to those taken around Fisher, makes one hundred and sixty-eight guns in all, most of them heavy ones, that have been taken.

I enclose a few papers that may be interesting. The Charlotte brings five English passengers, one of them an English army officer. They all came over, as they expressed it, "on a lark," and were making themselves quite "jolly" in the cabin over their champagne, felicitating themselves on their safe arrival. The Stag received three shots in her as she ran by our blockading squadron.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

TREASON IN CHARLESTON.

The following letter from Charleston to the Mobile *Register* will be refreshing to those who remember that there were illuminations, bonfires and rejoicings in Charleston on the election of Lincoln, because it gave them a pretext to secede:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.

One is surprised and pained, on returning to Charleston after an absence of twelve months, to find many of the most furious advocates of secession in 1860, as well as many of the most confident and resolute supporters of our holy cause in 1863, now the most querulous and despondent. The reverses which have overtaken our arms, and the demoralising influence of the blockade-running trade, have wrought this great change, so that the Charleston of to-day is no longer the Charleston of former days. The "cradle of the rebellion," the "hot bed of secession," as the Yankees were wont to designate the town, and as the Charlestonians themselves were glad to have it designated, no longer presents the bold front with which it entered upon the conflict. I do not mean to insinuate that the people of Charleston are canvassing the propriety of abandoning the contest, and of running up the white flag instead of the Southern cross. Far from it. I do mean to say, however, that the city abounds with prophets of evil, with croakers, with fault-finders, with speculators, who, having amassed large fortunes, are anxious to save them (even if the Confederacy should fail, and with persons, who, the moment a reverse occurs, run up and down the streets, saying to every passer by, "I told you so; the President should not have done this; the President should have done that; we must have a change of rulers or we are lost; let us have a dictator." Men who would not stop to count the cost four years ago, and who did more than all others to inaugurate the secession movement, now hint at another revolution!

What a falling off there is here? The country has a right to expect better things of every man and woman in Charleston, a city of so much renown, and one which has made so noble a stand against her enemies and her country's enemies. The country looked to her for an exhibition of calmness in the hour of trial, of fortitude and patience in the presence of danger, and of that sublime repose which is the result of conscious strength and a good cause. That there should have been more or less despondency and faction in Georgia, a large portion of whose territory has been overrun and devastated by the public enemy, was to be expected, and especially in view of the amazing fact that the Executive of South Carolina refused to allow the militia of the State to cross Savannah river at a time when the militia of Georgia were fighting and winning the battle of Grahamville; but from Charleston, so differently situated, we had a right to expect a nobler example.

HABEAS CORPUS RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions on this subject, introduced at the preceding session by Gen. Fowle, of Wake, and passed through the Commons, were considered in the Senate on Monday last, amended, on motion of Mr. Warren, by inserting the fourth resolution in the series, and finally adopted by a vote of 26 to 6.—The resolutions are as follows:

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE SUSPENSION OF THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Resolved, That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* extends no further than securing to the party under arrest the right to be carried before a civil tribunal, to have inquired into his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail; and, that the implied power to suspend the writ, contained in the Constitution of the Confederate State, contemplates the suspension of this privilege only.

Resolved, That the provision in the Constitution of the Confederate States, that no person shall "*be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law*," was meant to deny to the Confederate government all power to make any arrests, except upon warrant from a civil tribunal, and that any arrests otherwise made or authorised by Congress, or trials except by due course of law, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger "are unconstitutional and subversive of every principle of civil liberty, and that North Carolina, could not see a violation of this fundamental and reserved right in regard to her citizens, without the deepest concern."

Resolved, That Congress has no Constitutional power to impair "the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed, by authorizing arrests otherwise than under warrants returnable before the regularly established, constitutional tribunals of the country, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger."

Resolved, That until Congress shall see fit to organise a Supreme Court, as is required by the Constitution, any suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* must naturally and necessarily operate to deprive the citizen of his constitutional rights; and this General Assembly doth therefore protest against any legislation upon the subject whatsoever.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to protest, at all times, against every infringement of the foregoing principles of civil rights and constitutional liberty.

We cheerfully comply with the request of a subscriber to publish the following letter from Gen. Greene to Gen. Washington, written during the revolutionary war:

HARBOR'S, HIGH ROCK FORD,
On Haw River, 28th Feb., 1781.

"The enemy have ordered two regiments of negroes to be immediately embodied, and are drafting a great proportion of the young men of the State, to serve during the war.

"We have the most unequivocal and full evidence of the disaffection of a great part of this State. The enemy have raised seven independent companies in a day, and we have the mortification to find that most of the prisoners we take are inhabitants of America."

From Mississippi.—A correspondent of the *Appeal* writing from Verona, Miss. on the 19th ult. says:

There is nothing new on the front. It is reported that the Yankees are still putting troops across the Tennessee river at Eastport. Those already crossed, it is said, are going into winter quarters. This, however, may be a delusion. They are still at work on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, both at Grand Junction and near Decatur.

It is also reported that the Federals are sending a force down the Mississippi river, supposed to be a part of Thomas' command, destined for Mobile. It is hard, however, to devise where the blow will be struck.

The army of Tennessee is now on the increase. Every train that arrives here brings some soldiers who, having recovered in hospitals, are now returning to their commands.

The Missouri brigade, which suffered so terribly in the battle of Franklin, has swollen in numbers considerably since reaching this place. The Missourians are determined to keep the "old brigade" as a brigade, and those on post duty or detailed are now returning to the old command, pledging themselves to avenge the fate of their comrades who sleep at Franklin.—This brigade, commanded by the gallant Cockrell, has made itself immortal in history. Its behavior in the battle of Franklin was such as to call forth an eulogy from every tongue.

I am informed it was the only command that reached the last works of the enemy before breaking. It went forward with arms at a right shoulders shift, as if on a gala day parade. It passed over a plateau of more than a mile wide, while a six gun battery, which was right in its face, were delivering in rapid succession its volume of death. Out of six hundred and forty men that went into the fight, four hundred and nineteen were killed and wounded. One hundred of its dead were found in the last ditch of the enemy. A few more fights and this noble body of troops will exist only in the tombs that commemorate our struggle for independence.

GENERAL SCOTT'S OPINION OF GEN. TAYLOR.—With a good store of common sense, General Taylor's mind had not been enlarged and refreshed by reading or much converse with the world. Rigidity of ideas was the consequence. The frontier and small posts had been his home. Hence he was quite ignorant for his rank, and quite bigoted in his ignorance. His simplicity was childlike, and with innumerable prejudices—amusing and incorrigible—well suited to the tender age. Thus, if a man, however respectable, chanced to wear a coat of an unusual color, or his hat little on one side of the head, or an officer to leave the corner of his handkerchief dangling from his outside pocket—in any such case, this critic held the offender to be a coxcomb—perhaps something worse, whom he would not, to use his oft-repeated phrase, "touch with a pair of tongs." Any allusion to literature much beyond good old Dillworth's spelling-book, on the part of one wearing a sword, was evidence, with the same judge, of utter unfitness for heavy marchings and combats. In short, few men have ever had a more comfortable, labor-saving contempt for learning of every kind. Yet this old soldier and neophite statesman had the true basis of a great character; pure, uncorrupted morals, combined with indomitable courage.—Kindhearted, sincere, and hospitable in a plain way, he had no vice but prejudice, many friends, and left behind him not an enemy in the world, not even in the autobiographer, whom, in the blindness of his great weakness, he, after being named for the Presidency, had seriously wronged. *Scott's Autobiography.*

Sherman is reported at Branchville, but we have, at this writing, no confirmation of the rumor. We received no mail beyond Charlotte, yesterday, and the sleet will probably prevent the working of the wires for a day or two. It is said that the enemy were in four miles of the S. C. Railroad, at or near Branchville, two or three days ago. Since Sherman first proclaimed that he was going into South Carolina we have had no more doubt about his taking Branchville, Charleston and Columbia, if he desired to do so, than we had of his reaching Atlanta and Savannah. We may fight it out but we can never expect, with ten or fifteen thousand men, to contend, successfully, with an army of eighty thousand. Sherman is as sure to march through South Carolina as that to-morrow's sun will rise; and it will be worse than folly for the people, there, or here, to shut their eyes to the fact.

The Legislature adjourned at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. There was nothing of interest transacted during the morning session. Our reports come down in full to 9 o'clock Monday night, at which hour the two Houses virtually adjourned, meeting next morning merely to have the Journal read, to ratify bills, and to "wind up" matters generally.

We trust the members will all reach their homes in safety, and remain in the same condition.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Report of our Commissioners.—Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—The following was laid before Congress this afternoon:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

I recently received a written notification which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with any unofficial agents that might be sent by me with a view to the restoration of peace. I requested Hon. A. H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, and Hon. John A. Campbell, to proceed through our lines and hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln, or such persons as he might designate to represent him. I herewith submit for the information of Congress, a report of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any of them separately, or give to our people any other terms or guarantees than those which a conqueror may grant, or permit us to have peace on any other basis than an unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with the acceptance of which, is the acceptance of their legislation, including the amendments to the Constitution for the emancipation of all negro slaves, and with the right on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relation of the white and black population. Such is, as I understand, the effective amendments to the Constitution which have been endorsed by the Congress of the United States.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To the President of the Confederate States:

SIR:—Under your letter of appointment of the 28th, we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your letter. The conference was granted, and took place on the 30th inst., on board a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States. It continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that the message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States in December last, explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to the terms and conditions and mode of proceeding by which peace can be secured to the people; and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end. We understood from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement looking to an ultimate settlement would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which, under no circumstances, would be done, and for like results that no such terms would be entertained by him from the States separately, and that no extended truce or armistice, as at present advised, would be granted without satisfactory assurance in advance of a complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, over all places within the States of the Confederacy—that whatever consequences may follow from a re-establishment of that authority must be accepted by individuals subject to pains an dpenalties under the laws of the United States. They might rely upon a very liberal use of the power confided in him to remit these pains and penalties if peace be restored. During the conference the proposed amendments to the Constitution, as adopted on the 31st, were brought to our mind. These amendments provide that neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States, or any place within its jurisdiction, and Congress should have power to enforce the amendments by appropriate legislation of all correspondence that preceded the conference herein mentioned and leading to the same.

A H STEPHENS.
(Signed) R M T HUNTER,
J A CAMPBELL.

In the House a resolution was unanimously adopted inviting our Commissioners to address the members of Congress and citizens on the Capitol Square.

Mr. Moor, a resolution directing the committee on military affairs to enquire into the expediency of investing the President with the power to call into service all able bodied male negroes in the Confederate States to be used as he may think best to aid in the military defence of our country. Laid on the table—yeas 89, nays 32.

Mr. Chambers, a resolution of enquiry if the Confederate government has the constitutional right to purchase slaves as soldiers and offer them their freedom. Tabled.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—"Herald" of the 30th received.

The late fires in Savannah destroyed two hundred buildings.

Lincoln has abated twenty-five per cent. of the quota of New York under the impending draft.

Advices from Hilton Head say that two corps of Sherman's army are advancing against Charleston.

Gold unchanged.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—It is understood that Vice President Stephens will return to Georgia in a few days to canvass the State for a vigorous prosecution of the war. He says the only hope now left for the whole South is in strong arms and stout hearts.

A preacher once said that ladies were very timid; they were afraid to sing when they were asked; afraid of taking cold; afraid of snails and spiders; but he never knew one afraid to get married.

Like dogs in a wheel, birds in a cage, or squirrels in a chain, ambitious men still climb and climb with great labor, and incessant anxiety, but never reach the top.—*Burton.*

It is stated that Mr. Marble once married a Miss Stone. The marriage ceremony took place in the Granite State, and the nuptial knot was tied by Mr. Flint.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF SLAVES.

TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK WE WILL OFFER FOR sale by auction, 2 likely No. 1 girls—and 2 first rate men—well qualified and sold for no fault, but for money.
Feb 6-1t W. F. ASKEW & CO.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE LYNN ADAMS, Esq. as a Candidate for the office of County Trustee for Wake county.
If elected he will endeavor to attend faithfully to the duties of the office. Feb 7-td

Office North Carolina Railroad Co.,
Company's Shops, N. C., Jan 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8, OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of February 1865, in Confederate Treasury notes, or in the six per cent. non taxable bonds at Government rate ($135) at the option of the Company.

F. A. STAGG,
Jan 3-d1w Secretary and Auditor.

SCHOOL FOR SMALL CHILDREN.

MRS. E. R. McGOWAN HAS OPENED A SCHOOL for the instruction of small children, male and female, at her own residence. Price $30 for a session of five months. Feb 3-3t

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 by 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 by 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.